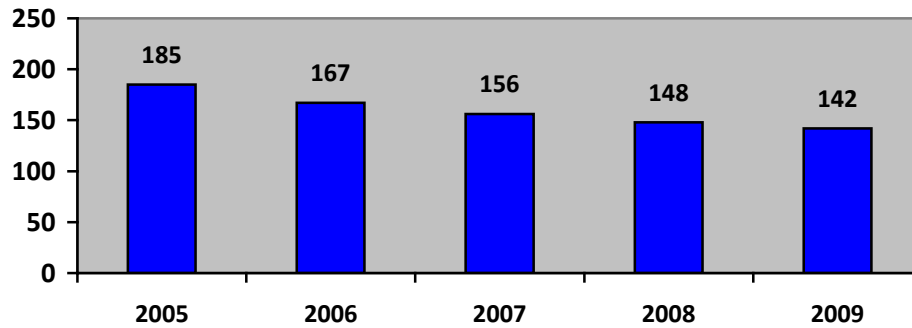


## Fatal Occupational Injuries in Missouri: 2005 to 2009

(All Data Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics-Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries)

Number of Fatal Occupational Injuries in Missouri: 2005 - 2009  
(All Ownerships)



The number of occupational fatalities in Missouri declined each year from 2005 to 2009. Overall, there was a 23.2 percent decrease in these fatalities from 2005 to 2009.

Major Industry Sector	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total (All Ownerships)	185	167	156	148	142
Private industry	169	156	145	126	136
Goods producing	94	80	65	53	87
Natural resources and mining	45	31	29	22	46
Construction	34	39	29	21	37
Manufacturing	15	10	7	10	4
Service providing	75	76	80	73	49
Trade, transportation and utilities	40	33	45	36	20
Information	-	-	-	-	-
Financial activities	3	3	-	3	5
Professional and business services	15	12	13	8	6
Education and health services	3	13	3	8	3
Leisure and hospitality	8	11	9	6	8
Other services	5	4	8	10	7
Government	16	11	11	22	6

- Substantially more workplace fatalities occurred in private industry than in the government or public sector. Workplace deaths totaled slightly more in the goods producing industries than in the service providing industries for this period.
- Among the individual industry sectors, there were annual fluctuations both up and down in the number of workplace deaths from 2005 to 2009. Note that the number of

such deaths in the natural resources and mining industry sector more than doubled from 2008 to 2009. Likewise, workplace deaths also increased substantially in the construction industry sector for 2009 when compared with 2008. Conversely, the number of these deaths declined substantially in the trade, transportation and utilities and the government sectors.

- Nearly two-thirds of the workplace fatalities that occurred in this period were in three Major Industry Sectors: natural resources and mining; construction; and trade, transportation, and utilities.

#### **Fatal Occupational Injuries in Missouri by Gender, Age and Race, 2005 to 2009:**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gender					
Men	172	154	141	134	131
Women	13	13	15	14	11
Age					
Under 16	-	-	-	-	-
16 to 17	-	-	-	-	-
18 to 19	-	5	-	-	-
20 to 24	7	10	9	15	7
25 to 34	30	26	24	20	22
35 to 44	36	32	35	30	21
45 to 54	49	34	38	35	32
55 to 64	25	26	33	19	33
65 and older	34	33	16	29	25
Race					
White, non-Hispanic	173	148	127	132	124
Black, non-Hispanic	10	12	14	9	7
Hispanic	-	4	7	4	6
Asian	-	-	5	-	5

- Throughout this period, men sustained over 90 percent of the fatal occupational injuries. Although the number of male worker fatalities declined annually over this time, the number of female worker fatalities remained relatively constant.
- More than half (about 58 percent) of Missouri's workplace fatalities during this period were sustained by workers aged 45 and older. This breaks down to about 24 percent for workers aged 45 to 54 and 17 percent each for workers aged 55 to 64 and 65 and older. Younger workers – those under 25 accounted for about seven percent of the workplace fatalities for this period.
- White, non-Hispanic workers accounted for nearly 90 percent of the occupational fatalities for the 2005 to 2009 period.

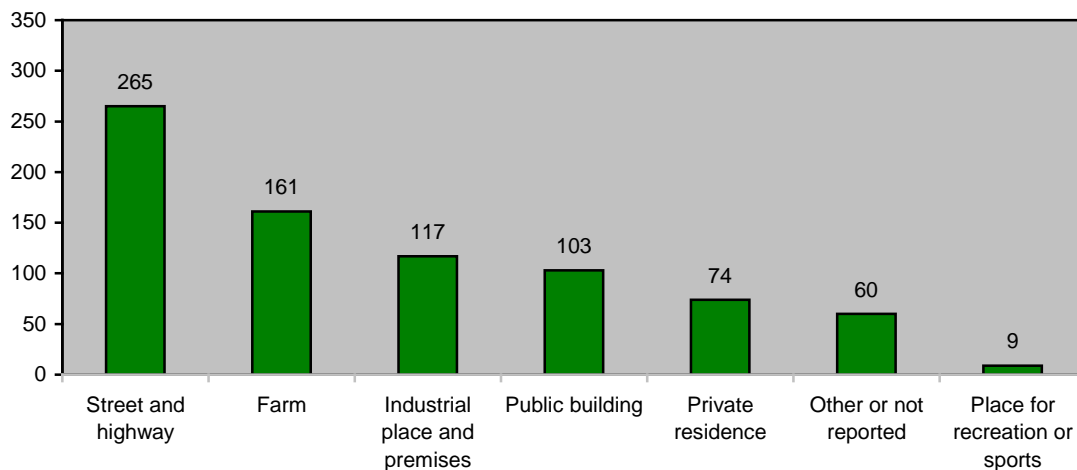
#### **Fatal Injury Characteristics**

- During this period, the majority (45.2 percent) of workplace fatalities were the result of a transportation incident. Other leading events or exposures that resulted in such fatalities over this timeframe include contact with objects and equipment

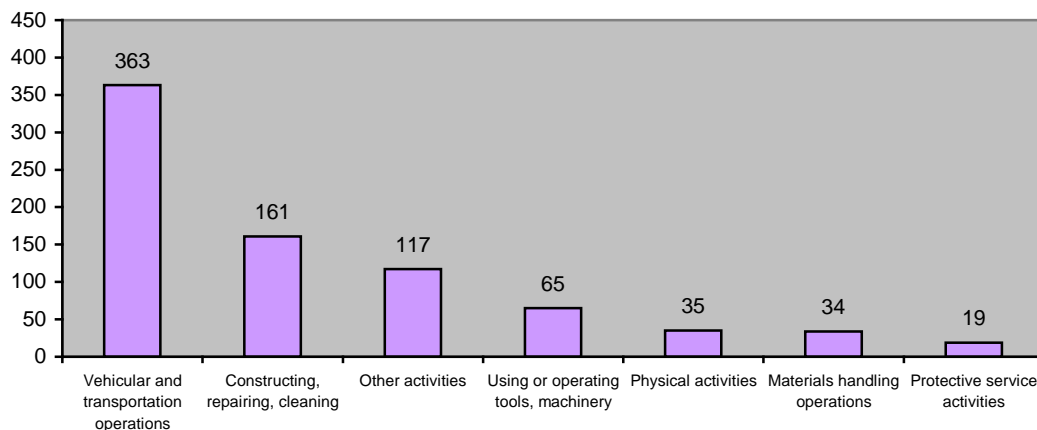
(17.0 percent), assaults and violent acts (16.7 percent) and falls (11.7 percent). Worker deaths due to assaults and violent acts include workplace homicides. From 2005 to 2008, the number of homicides occurring in Missouri's workplaces increased each year – in effect nearly doubling in number in 2008 (29) when compared with 2005 (14). However, this trend reversed during 2009 as the number of such homicides declined by nearly half to 15.

- The nature or type of injuries that led to workplace fatalities during this period included various burns, open wounds, and intracranial injuries and injuries to internal organs. Over 75 percent of the fatalities sustained over this time were attributed to multiple traumatic injuries, intracranial injuries or other traumatic injuries.
- About 30 percent of the worker fatalities during 2005 to 2009 were due to injuries sustained in more than one part of the body. Twenty-seven percent of worker fatalities were due to injuries to the trunk area (shoulder and/or back) and about one-fourth were due to head injuries.

#### **Fatal Occupational Injuries in Missouri by Location, 2005 to 2009:**



#### **Fatal Occupational Injuries in Missouri by Worker Activity, 2005 to 2009:**



- Data over this period indicates that majority of Missouri's occupational fatalities are transportation-related. Data depicted in the above two charts regarding fatal injury site location and worker activity at the time of the fatal injury data for this timeframe supports this. The most common location for workplace fatalities was a street or highway, whereas the most common worker activity was vehicular and transportation operations. In addition, vehicles (mostly trucks and tractors) were the main primary source of workplace fatalities.
- Despite transportation's leading status regarding workplace fatalities in Missouri, the number of such fatalities attributed to transportation incidents declined annually during this period such that there were 34 fewer deaths in 2009 than in 2005. During 2005, 50.3 percent of workplace fatalities were transportation-related, whereas during 2009, this percentage had declined to 41.5.

**Fatal Occupational Injuries in Missouri by Selected Occupation, 2005 to 2009:**



- Farmers and ranchers and truck drivers (heavy and tractor-trailer) sustained the most occupational fatalities in Missouri during 2005 to 2009 by a substantial margin. These two occupations accounted for nearly one-third of the occupational fatalities occurring in Missouri during this period.

*Data was obtained from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries administered by the Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Research and Analysis Section, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.*

*Complete census data for Missouri can be found at [www.labor.mo.gov/Lmi/OII.asp](http://www.labor.mo.gov/Lmi/OII.asp).*